

THE WAR.

Indications of an Early Advance.

ROMANIA WELCOMING THE CZAR.

Meeting Between the Emperor and Prince Charles.

AUSTRIA AND ENGLAND.

Much Talk of a Peaceable Settlement.

ANOTHER GORTSCHAKOFF NOTE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 8, 1877.

It is announced from Shumla by a special correspondent of the HERALD that the Russians are expected to cross the Danube at Nicopolis, and the Turks are preparing vigorously for the event by massing troops at the threatened point. This movement of Turkish troops necessitates a partial abandonment of the quadrilateral formed by Rustchuk, Silistria, Varna and Shumla, and if the main Russian force should cross below Rustchuk they might be able to isolate the latter place by a rapid forward movement and seizing the railway at some point between Rustchuk and Shumla.

READY AT WIDEN.

It appears to be evident that preparations are in progress for the passage of the river at several points. A Widdin despatch, dated Thursday evening, says the Russians continue the concentration of pontoon trains. A great force of artillery has arrived and crossing the river, it is believed, will be attempted immediately.

AUSTRIA DECLINES AN ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

The HERALD correspondent in Vienna reports that the *Fremdenblatt* of that city states that Count Andrassy lately received overtures from England for an alliance against Russia, and that he showed himself unfavorable to the proposal because of its connection with the policy which Austria has adopted toward the German Empire. Many rumors have of late been circulated regarding an Anglo-Austrian alliance, but they have emanated chiefly from Berlin. This is the first instance of a direct statement on the subject which has been made by the Vienna press.

THE EMPEROR AT PLOJESTI.

The HERALD correspondent with the Russian headquarters at Plojesti sends an account of the reception of the Czar Alexander in that town. Two hundred staff officers were present in their brilliant uniforms, and a number of distinguished military and diplomatic personages. Among them were Generals Ignatieff, Galitzin and Wittgenstein, and the military attachés of France, Austria, Germany, Sweden and Denmark.

WELCOMING THE CZAR.

The railway station was beautifully decorated with flags, and the Christian cross was prominently displayed. The ceremony of welcoming the Czar was gone through in a most imposing manner, and the old custom of partaking of bread and salt was carried out by a crowd of ladies, assisted by twelve young girls dressed in the national costume of red, embroidered with gold.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM.

After this formal welcome the Emperor felicitated the Bulgarian regiments which were paraded before him on their soldierly appearance and then got into his carriage and drove off, followed by his retinue. The crowd set up vigorous hurrahs, bouquets were thrown from the windows as the imperial cortège passed, and a general fête was observed throughout the city.

A FRIENDLY VISIT.

The Czar and Prince Charles of Roumania had a conference at Plojesti yesterday. The Emperor will visit Prince Charles at Bucharest on Saturday. Great preparations are being made for his reception.

DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

The HERALD correspondent at Bucharest announces that thirty-three districts of Roumania have been placed under martial law. This measure has been adopted in consequence of a number of Turkish spies having been discovered, and the Roumanian authorities were unable to deal with them properly, owing to the fact that the civil law does not allow of capital punishment. These spies can now be tried by court martial and summarily punished.

THE REASONS.

Several specials confirm this report. The Russian police, owing to the reputation of Roumania as a gathering place for Poles and other turbulent characters, deemed it necessary to take even more than usually severe precautions for the safety of the Czar.

LES MOUCHARDS.

As well as sending a host of secret police they demanded the unlimited right of arresting suspicious individuals. The Roumanian government refused to grant this because it was a direct violation both of the

Russo-Roumanian convention and the constitution of the country.

UNPLEASANT RELATIONS.

The Grand Duke Nicholas manifested his displeasure at the refusal by taking no notice of Prime Minister Bratianu and M. Cogalniceanu, Foreign Minister, when they last visit to Bucharest. The Roumanian government has probably compromised by consenting to proclaim a state of siege, which would permit the exceptional measures desired by the Russians. In other respects matters do not appear to be going quite smoothly. The Russians are complaining of the ill will and dilatoriness of the Roumanian authorities, and the latter of the offensive and almost brutal behavior of the Russian officers.

SACKING OF A GREEK MONASTERY.

The Cretan irregulars in the Turkish service have made a raid on a Greek monastery at Rangave in Thessaly and pillaged it. They carried off everything of value in the institution and completed the outrage by killing the monks who fell into their hands. This outrage will fan the flame of Greek anger against Turkey and strengthen the hands of the war party at Athens, which is trying to force the governments to immediate hostilities, so that Epirus and Thessaly may be wrested from the Porte while the Ottoman troops are engaged defending the northern and Asiatic frontiers of the Empire.

OUTRAGES ON THE JEWS.

The HERALD correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that the report recently published of the plundering of a number of Jews by a Roumanian mob at Dorobani is fully confirmed. The rabble was led by a man named Landonner, and they acted in the most outrageous manner. They entered the dwellings of 150 Jewish families and pillaged everything they could lay their hands on, using violence wherever resistance was offered. Over 90,000 ducats were stolen, eleven people were murdered and twenty-four wounded. This outrage has naturally aroused considerable indignation, and the Roumanian government will probably be forced to inflict severe and speedy punishment on the perpetrators.

THE WAR IN THE COULISSER.

The HERALD Vienna correspondent also confirms the report of the defeat of the Turks at Maljat by the Montenegrins. The fighting was of the most desperate kind, the Turkish force being immensely superior in numbers to the Montenegrins, but the advantage of position was with the latter, and they fought with wonderful bravery. The Turkish loss was very heavy and the victory of the Montenegrins decisive.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the Herzegovina side the news is that Suleiman Pacha, after taking Krstac (Krstaz) sent Ali Pacha to relieve and provision Piva before he (Suleiman) attempted to force the Duga Pass. A Reuter telegram states that Piva has been re-occupied. A special to the *Times* from Ostrokov shows that the fighting at Krstac was very sanguinary, the Montenegrin losses being reported at 600 killed and wounded on Monday night and 1,200 Turks killed. Fifty officers' sabres are reported to have been brought in.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS IN MONTENEGRO.

The consuls at Ragusa have information that the Turks have been defeated in an engagement on the southern frontier. Fighting continues in the vicinity of the Duga Pass.

A VICTORY FOR THE TURKS.

Intelligence has been received at Zara from a special source that the Montenegrins have been defeated in the Duga Pass, with heavy loss. The revictualing of Nicolski will probably be effected soon.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

The arrival of Sabitullah Bey, the new Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, who leaves Constantinople to-morrow, is looked forward to as an event of importance, for it is believed that the German government will, with the concurrence of England, advise Turkey to conclude peace as soon as possible, Russia having already informed the Cabinets of London, Vienna and Berlin that she would agree to conclude peace on the basis of the Protocol, accepting concession of territory in Asia Minor instead of indemnity.

THE GORTSCHAKOFF NOTE.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent states that the communication which Count Schouvaloff brings to London is not a note in a diplomatic sense, but a letter from Prince Gortschakoff in reply to the letter of Lord Derby which Count Schouvaloff took with him to St. Petersburg. In his letter Lord Derby drew the attention of Russia to various points where English interests would be affected if Russian action extended so far. They were mentioned in Mr. Cross' speech in Parliament, and are the Suez Canal and Egypt, Constantinople, the Dardanelles and the Persian Gulf.

NO INTERFERENCE.

The Prince's letter successively takes up these points, and explains that Russia does not mean to interfere with any one of them. Prince Gortschakoff acknowledges the great international and commercial importance of the Suez Canal, and gives the most positive assurances that Russia does not intend in any way to touch it. Russia, indeed, thinks herself entitled, as a matter of right, to carry the war into Egypt, but explains that any action in that direction has never been even taken into consideration. This is even more the case as regards the Persian Gulf.

THE DARDANELLES.

Russia thinks so important a maritime passage as the Dardanelles must always be regulated by international agreement, and not by one Power alone. She disclaims any intentions of acquiring Constantinople, though at the same time she could not consent to its possession by any other Christian Power.

AN IMPORTANT OMISSION.

The communication is silent as regards any temporary occupation of Constantinople which may become necessary and ensue in the course of Russian

military achievements. The letter goes on to say that Russia has remained true to her programme in aiming solely at improving the condition of the Christians in Turkey, which can only be done by coercing the Porte.

THE TIME FOR MAKING TERMS.

As soon as Russia has achieved this she will fall back on the resolutions of the Constantinople Conference and contend for such guarantees as will insure the efficacy of the reforms, asking the Powers to take up the thread where it was broken by the dissolution of the Conference.

RUSSIAN INTENTIONS.

A semi-official telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Russian Ambassadors to London, Berlin and Vienna, on their return to their posts, will be able to give assurances that Russia does not aim at the political transformation of the map of the East. Nothing is further removed from her intentions than to cause fresh European complications. Russia will oppose the entry of revolutionary insurrections into the war, and also endeavor, as in the case of Serbia, to prevent the participation of vassal and neighboring States.

A special to the *Times* from Thrace says Prince Gortschakoff looks very ill and is a mere ghost of himself. It is thought he will not live long.

RUSSIA AND THE BLACK SEA BLOCKADE.

An Odessa correspondent writes that there is no longer any fear there of the Turkish fleet. Confidence has been completely restored. Indeed the Russian government now refuses to acknowledge the blockade, and proposes to resume the running of steamers between Odessa and Kherson and Odessa and Nicolaiev.

THE TURKS IN ASIA.

The following is the Turkish account of the position of affairs in Asia Minor on the morning of the 6th of June:—Mukhtar Pacha's headquarters, with nine battalions, were at Koprikio. The Turkish right, consisting of twenty battalions, was at Delibaba. The Turkish left wing, sixteen battalions, was at Gurdji and Bogazaze, about six hours' march from Erzeroum. (The same account only assigns four battalions of artillery to these forty-five battalions, which seems incredible, though it has been repeatedly stated from various sources that the Turks in Asia Minor were almost destitute of artillery.)

THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

This report places the main body of the Russian right wing at Olti, with an advanced guard near Nariman, and the Russian centre at Soghiani Dag. The Russian left has suspended its forward movement. A Russian detached column is approaching Van and has reached the bridge of Bon-dimahou, twenty miles from Van.

A GENERAL DENIAL.

The Turkish Ambassador at Paris telegraphed to Constantinople, and received the following from Salvet Pacha:—"It is not true that the situation of our army is precarious, nor that Kars is invested, nor that Moussa Pacha's cavalry was destroyed." Yet the Turkish censor permitted these stories to be telegraphed to the London papers!

SERVIA TO BE NEUTRAL.

It is said that the Serbian General Protich, who has just returned to Belgrade from a mission to Vienna, has given assurances there that Serbia will observe the strictest neutrality in the hope that Austria and Russia will when peace is concluded protect Serbian interests.

MORE TURKISH BUTCHERIES.

Horrible Turkish outrages are reported, particularly from Novi Bazar, Old Serbia. The Servians are much excited.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Porte has taken measures to avoid any conflict in the Suez Canal. Navigation on the canal will be free to all vessels except Russia.

TURKISH FINANCES.

In the Turkish Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday the Finance Minister demanded a credit of five million Turkish pounds. The Minister stated that the negotiations for a foreign loan had not had any result yet. The Chamber appointed a committee to examine the Minister's demand. It is proposed to levy an internal loan.

RUSSIAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Russian frigates *Svetlana*, from New York, and *Petropavlovsk*, from the Mediterranean, have arrived at Brest.

WAR NOTES.

The statement published in the Vienna *Deutsche Zeitung* on June 6 that an Italian corvette had come to grief in the Dardanelles by striking a torpedo is untrue.

FLETCHER TO BE HANGED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
HARRISBURG, Pa., June 7, 1877.
The Supreme Court to-day overruled the application for a writ of error in the case of George Fletcher, of Philadelphia, who is to be hanged next Monday. The Board of Pardons also refused to interfere with the execution of the death warrant. The Governor has the power to reprieve, but will not exercise it. In view of the action of the Supreme Court and Board of Pardons and the enormity of the crime, the cowardly murder of Thomas Hanley.

SAD SHOOTING CASUALTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
LANCASTER, Pa., June 7, 1877.
Lafayette Coffman, a prominent farmer of this place, met with a terrible accident yesterday while hunting squirrels. His gun accidentally discharged tearing his right hand completely off and mangle the left so seriously that amputation was found to be necessary.

DOCTORS IN COUNCIL.

CHICAGO, June 7, 1877.
The American Medical Association met to-day, with 650 delegates present. The report of the Committee on Necrology was read and referred. The Treasurer, upon returning, reported that the expenses of the past year had been unusually heavy, but that he had a small surplus. The Committee on Publication submitted a lengthy report, urging the appointment of an educated sonographer, who understands medicine, to supply a report of the proceedings for pamphlet publication, and making other recommendations. The Committee on Prize Essays reported that only two had been submitted, and neither were worthy of a prize. Dr. E. M. Hunt read a long paper on the state of medicine and public hygiene. The Librarian reported that a number of new books had been added to the library. The question of revision of the pharmacopoeia was discussed, but, finally, was tabled.

The following named officers were elected:—President—Dr. G. Richardson, of Louisville. Vice President—Dr. J. White, of New York; Gunn, of Illinois; Russell, of Connecticut; Dunlay, of Ohio, with the chairman and secretaries of various sections of the Convention. The next annual meeting will take place at Buffalo, on the first Tuesday of June, 1878. In the afternoon the various sections took up their business according to programme.

OFFICIALS INDICTED.

TRUSTON, N. J., June 7, 1877.
The Supreme Court to-day denied the motion to quash the indictment against the Hudson county freholders for exceeding their appropriations in their expenditures. The motion had been made on the ground that there was no criminal intent alleged in the indictment.

CAUGHT BY A SHAFER.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 7, 1877.
Richard Hilliard, an employé in Robinson's factory, Norfolk, N. Y., while fixing the revolving shaft, was caught by the belt and the skin on his chest and throat was torn exposing the windpipe. He lies in a precarious condition.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From All Parts of the World.

THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

Enthusiastic Celebrations in Various Parts of Ireland.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

A Moderate Programme of Resistance to the Ultramontanes.

SPANISH "RADICALS" ARRESTED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 8, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent at Queenstown telegraphs that the Pope's Jubilee was celebrated in Cork last night with great éclat. The town was brilliantly illuminated, long processions paraded the streets, carrying all kinds of church standards and Papal emblems, headed by bands of music, and special services were held in the churches. Reports from all parts of Ireland have the same complexion. A number of congratulatory despatches were sent to the Pope, rejoicing in the prolonged prolongation of his life and promising increased devotion to the Holy See. Many presents were also sent to Rome. Everything passed off unexpectedly quiet.

MORE PILGRIMS AT THE VATICAN.

The Pope yesterday received several deputations of pilgrims, including one from New York. He praised the faith displayed by the pilgrims in this sceptical age.

THE JERUSALEM REVIEW.

The receipts of the Vatican from the Pope's Jubilee were 6,500,000 lire (about \$1,250,000) in gold, exclusive of valuable presents.

MACMAHON AND THE POPE.

The *Face della Terra*, of Rome, denies the report that the Pope has conferred an Order on President MacMahon.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The presidents of three sections of the Left held an important meeting in Paris yesterday. The decisions arrived at show remarkable moderation. It was decided that M. Gambetta, at the reopening of the Chamber, should make an interpellation on the part of the Left; but that, contrary to the opinion of M. Gambetta himself and M. Thiers, he should refrain from bringing the subject of President MacMahon, whose responsibility should be fully admitted. It was also decided that the address in reply to MacMahon's message should be moderate in form, though decided in substance, and that if overtures were made to the majority with a view to ministerial changes they should not be rejected without consideration, although it would be necessary to insist upon the retirement of M. Fortou.

It was finally decided that the question of sanctioning the budget should be left to the Budget Committee. A majority of the meeting appeared to be of opinion that nothing should be done to render dissolution inevitable. It was admitted that M. Fortou's circular relative to hawking licenses rendered many circumlocutionary newspaper reports more lukewarm in their utterances, and that to give the republicans canvassing a significant hostile to MacMahon would cause the loss of numbers of votes.

POLITICAL CLUBS CLOSED.

Three republican clubs have been closed by the authorities because of unauthorized political meetings.

ANOTHER NOTION STRUCK.

The manager of the *Egalité* (newspaper), published at Marseilles, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs.

HINTS TO POLITICAL PROFESSION.

The *Paris Monitor* announces that a circular will be sent to members of the universities, calling upon them to abstain from political discussions.

POLITICAL PETITIONS PROHIBITED.

A circular has been issued by the French Minister of the Interior ordering the prosecution of persons circulating for signature addresses or petitions to certain factions of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies.

VICTORIES MARCO'S TRIP.

Victoriano Sardo, the dramatic writer, has been elected member of the French Academy, defeating the Duke d'Audiffert-Pasquier by a vote of 10 to 7.

ARREST OF SPANISH REPUBLICANS.

The Spanish Minister of the Interior stated in the Congress at Madrid yesterday that the arrests in Biscay were effected in consequence of proceedings of a republican tendency. For the present the prisoners are confined in the fortress of San Sebastian, but they are to be sent to the Philippine Islands.

CONDITION OF CROATIA'S NEEDLE.

An Alexandria correspondent gives the following:—"The examination of the obelisk Cleopatra's Needle for London has been completed. Eighteen inches of the apex is gone and the corners are somewhat damaged, but otherwise it is in fair condition."

OXFORD OFFERS GENERAL GRANT A DEGREE.

Oxford University has offered ex-President Grant the honorary degree of D. C. L. The General attended the Prince of Wales' levee yesterday.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

OTTAWA, June 7, 1877.
Hon. Clarence Ford and Mr. Borge, the British representatives in the Fisheries Commission, left to-day for Halifax, where the commission assembly on Monday.

THE FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 7, 1877.
Advices from the Magdalen Islands of the 2d inst. report that the mackerel cod and mackerel fisheries have commenced. Fair results are anticipated, American trawlers that have put in for bait report that the fishing is good.

WESTERN RAILWAY ELECTIONS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 7, 1877.
At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Southern Railway Company, the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company and the Canada Southern Bridge Company, held at Grosso Isle to-day, the following directors were elected:—For the Bridge Company—W. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Sidney Dillon, J. W. Converse, S. F. Barker, E. A. Wickes, E. B. Worcester, W. L. Scott and James Emmett.
For the Chicago and Canada Southern Railway Company—Sidney Dillon, J. W. Converse, Charles Lunt, E. A. Wickes, W. B. Leonard, Edwin Atkins, A. J. Aiken, David Dows and A. L. Pritchard.
For the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company—W. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, S. F. Barker, Sidney Dillon, E. B. Worcester, W. L. Scott, Joseph Arker, E. A. Wickes and S. W. Davis.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN COMPANY.
CHICAGO, June 7, 1877.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company to-day elected the following directors:—David Dew, Sidney Dillon, J. H. Howe, Marion Hagitt and J. M. Burke.

The following were also chosen directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company at the meeting of the stockholders to-day:—Harvey Kennedy, S. M. Mills, W. L. Scott, John Bloodgood, Jay Gould, J. F. F. Hare, A. D. Dalman, W. H. Terry, R. P. Flower, M. S. Sykes, Jr.; B. H. Parker and Albert Keep.

The following officers were elected by the directors:—President, Albert Keep; Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, M. S. Sykes, Jr.

RAILROAD RECEIVER ASKED FOR.
RICHMOND, Va., June 7, 1877.
A bill has been filed in the United States Circuit Court praying for an injunction, and the appointment of a receiver, for the Washington and Ohio Railroad Company, formerly the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad Company.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

INQUIRY FOR THE SCHOONER OSPREY, WHICH IS ALLEGED TO HAVE PICKED UP OXTON ADMIRAL IN THE ATLANTIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7, 1877.
A few days ago the *Civil* published an advertisement asking the captain, officers or crew of the schooner *Osprey* to communicate with Gray & Haven, attorneys. This morning the *Civil* printed a column article to the effect that the schooner *Osprey* referred to was the *Hoover* by which error, the Tichborne claimant, said to have been picked up while he was adrift in a boat in the Atlantic Ocean, and had responded to the advertisement. Also that he had the log book of the vessel in his possession, which was expected to furnish the missing link in the claimant's evidence. Further inquiry shows that the story lacks authenticity. Mr. Gray, of the above legal firm, states that some months ago at the request of the Secretary of the Tichborne Release Association he employed a man named F. L. Gordon to search for traces of the *Osprey* and her captain. After a while Gordon reported that he had found Captain Mitchell Owens, who had the log book. Mr. Gray was at that time superior of this port, and being pressed with business, and having full confidence in Gordon, he reported the information thus received to the secretary of the association. In reply he received a letter from Gordon, enclosing a check for \$100, asking him to continue the investigation, and if possible obtain possession of the log book and induce Captain Owens to go to England to testify.

DEFINITION OF GORDON.

At this point Gordon intimated that the reward was ridiculously small for the service performed and declined to have anything further to do with the matter. Mr. Gray expressed the opinion that Gordon is holding back for a high bid for his knowledge, but it seems equally probable that Gordon's whole story is a job. No one seems to know the whereabouts of Captain Owens, though it is given out that he has gone to Victoria.

IS THERE A MANUFACTURED LOG?

As to the schooner *Osprey*, it is claimed that the log alleged to be in the Captain's possession shows the arrival of the vessel at San Francisco early in 1854 for some Atlantic port, thence to Melbourne, during which trip he rescued Tichborne. She is stated by the secretary of the association to have been an American three-masted schooner of about four hundred or five hundred tons burden. The Customs records of that year have been destroyed by fire, but the records of the Merchants' Exchange, which are believed to be full and trustworthy, show that the only one at all answering her description trading to this port was the British schooner *Osprey*, Captain Griggs, which was here in the spring of 1854, not returning until 1858. She was a craft of only 140 tons. Mr. Gray has never seen Captain Owens, and the advertisement was designed to remedy the defection of Gordon. The inquiry is still progressing.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ELECTION OF A JUDGE TO SUPERSEDE CARPENTER.

COLUMBIA, June 7, 1877.
The joint Assembly to-day elected General J. B. Carpenter, of Camden, as successor to Judge R. B. Carpenter, of the Fifth circuit. Mr. Carpenter received 125 out of 130 votes cast.

SATISFACTION IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 7, 1877.
The final passage of the tax bill by the Legislature, including a provision for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of the State, is regarded with much satisfaction in business circles here as an assurance that the danger which has threatened the State is passed. No apprehension is felt as to the course of the Legislature next November, as the election of Charles D. Pickens, a moderate, absolutely without a voice in the Legislature, will then be represented by seventeen members who will probably be chosen at the election, fixed for June 26 from among the business men, and their influence is expected to be decisive in shaping legislation so as to keep absolute good faith with the bondholders and lighten taxation as much as possible.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S NEW GOVERNOR.

CONCORD, June 7, 1877.

The inauguration of Governor Benjamin F. Prescott took place to-day. The city was crowded and many public and private buildings were decorated with flags. The parade, embracing the most prominent military organizations of the State, was brilliant and a novel rain storm. The Governor-elect was escorted to the State House, where he was sworn in, after which he delivered his message. In this he stated that the State was at the last of June, 1875, was \$2,743,300 in debt, and that the amount had been reduced during the last year \$25,147 62. He complimented the State on the condition of its finances and points out what legislation is required to meet promised payments.

SENATOR MORTON.

OSHA, Neb., June 7, 1877.

Senator Morton and party passed west this morning.

BREWERS' CONVENTION.

MILWAUKEE, June 7, 1877.

The United States Brewers' Convention to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President—H. H. Reuter, of Boston.
First Vice President—Henry Clausen, Pa.
Second Vice President—Henry Clausen, New York.
Secretary—Richard Kaiserman, New York.
Treasurer—Jacob Adler, New York.
Auditor—Scott J. Plimpton, New York.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the members to oppose candidates for office who seek the support of the temperance organizations; that every member sign a declaration as to the purity of the materials used by him in the manufacture of beer.

The committee on agitation was instructed to watch over the interests of the brewing trade; to keep the association informed of hostile legislation and efforts to prejudice the public against beer.

A grand banquet was given to the association at the Plimpton House to-night. Speeches were made by Mayor Butler, Congressman Lynde, President Reuter, and others.

MISSOURI TRAIN WRECKERS.

ST. LOUIS, June 7, 1877.

No more of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad train wreckers have yet been captured, but the arrest of all is expected soon. Those in custody had a preliminary examination at Richmond this afternoon, when their counsel procured a change of venue to an adjoining county, where the examination will be concluded to-morrow. A very serious and somewhat dramatic feeling among the prisoners by the citizens of Richmond seems to have been the reason for the change of venue. It seems men are shown to have been really engaged in the dislodging of the train, which they are charged with, that a special term of the Circuit Court will be called, a special grand jury impaneled and indictments found against the men, who are charged with the crime, with the least possible delay. It is the purpose of the Governor and the prosecuting officers to give the offenders in this case short shrift.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1877.

The success of President Grover, of the Reading road, in securing the consent of English bondholders to his interest funding scheme, has caused better feeling among coal operators to-day. It is generally believed Mr. Grover waited for the decision of the English bondholders before making any agreement for a suspension of mining operations or any regulation of the amount of production. It is now thought that an understanding has been reached with the coal carrying companies and it is soon to be arrived at.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 7, 1877.

The commission appointed by Secretary Sherman to investigate the Philadelphia Custom House resumed its morning in secret session, and proceeded to an examination of books, papers, &c. Testimony will not be taken for some time, and until then the doors will remain closed.

FAILURE OF A TOBACCO DEALER.

RICHMOND, Va., June 7, 1877.

Horace Blackmur, agent for the sale of manufactured tobacco, has suspended. His liabilities are reported at about \$20,000, but he claims that he will be able to pay dollar for dollar and resume shortly